

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION



National Edition (Consisting of 4 or more pages), 50 cents a Year in Advance

Wisconsin Edition (8 or more pages), \$1.00 a Year; Six Months 50 cents

PURPOSELY PUBLISHED FOR PROPAGANDA

MILWAUKEE, WIS., U.S.A., AUGUST 19, 1911

ESTABLISHED 1896

WHOLE NUMBER 681

Comment on Passing Events
By Frederic Heath

Among the things Milwaukee has to thank the Social-Democratic administration for is the forcing of the capitalist papers to come out in their true colors.

When machinery becomes the labor slave and the capitalist cormorants are deprived of their right to gobble increase out of the working men, civilization will just begin to exist on this old earth of ours. And that time is going to come, for the drudging class is getting its eyes open!

More municipal victories in France. At Dunkirk the Social-Democrats swept everything before them. In the canton of Corbie our comrade Lacourbas was elected councilor by a decisive vote. We are not only sweeping the world, but stopping here and there to gather up places previously overlooked!

The first conference of American elected Socialist officials is now over and all unite in voting it a splendid success. Sad to say, Socialist officials will be called on to clean the Augenstables that capitalist "statesmanship" has sullied these many years, but their unpleasant tasks will be lightened by these conferences, where they can compare notes and learn from each others experiences.

Another fine showing of the solidarity of labor, where the labor hosts are class conscious is seen in a report just received from Germany. It is shown that the German trade unions, which are made up of Social-Democrats, have sent \$40,000 in various amounts in various cases to aid strikes in other countries. It must be added, alas! that the self same other countries have not reciprocated in any measurable degree.

The Moroccan war scare is also helping to bring out sharply the growing disrelish of the people for the blood-letting quarrels over valuable territory. Even the liberal Berliner Tageblatt is quoted as saying that neither in England, France or Germany will the masses allow themselves to be engaged in the defense of the interests of a few capitalists. See, how they unconsciously admit the success of the International Socialist agitations for human brotherhood! And they even tell about it in our phraseology.

It is not a pleasant thing for a Milwaukee to have to record, but the humiliating fact remains that the Milwaukee Sentinel, the day after the Socialist officials had left, printed an attack on the administration for having shown the visiting officials the parks and other public works of Milwaukee in official city automobiles. Never before has such a picayunish plaint been heard, for it is the universal custom for a city to officially entertain officials of other cities in this way. In some cities of Europe, in fact, the city even takes charge of such guests and supplies them with hotel and other accommodations.

At their session in Milwaukee the national executive committee retired National Secretary Barnes and temporarily appointed John M. Work in his place, pending a party referendum. This action was the result of the efforts of certain men, one of them now expelled from the party, who for other reasons than those professed, managed to rouse up the secretary's past and to discover a "woman case" that had happened fourteen years ago. Then the woman was caused by some one recently to go to Chicago and put the secretary in a tight place by her presence there and her ability to expose his past at any minute.

The party has been absolutely an innocent sufferer in the matter, and few knew of the ancient affair until the frame-up was sprung.

Secretary Barnes made an exceptionally successful officer, but the intriguers were bound that he should not be allowed to live down his past if only they could put the party in an unpleasant situation. Once however, the affair was brought to party notice, the national executive could only take the action it did. It may not have been so forgiving as Jesus, but the party's good name had to be considered.

It is becoming clear that American newspaper readers were badly hoaxed in regard to the coronation of the British king. The American newspapers made it out a wonderful event, with intense enthusiasm and overwhelming crowds. The truth is it was the worst frost imaginable, and England is still talking about it. From the current issue of the Socialist Review, of England, which has just reached me, it appears that the stories about the great cheering crowds, some of them even bursting into tears, on account of deep emotion, were simply newa factory fabrications. "There were no such crowds," we are told, "there was no such cheering; there

HIS CONDITION HAS GROWN WORSE

HERE can be no doubt that the condition of the aged workers has grown worse in this country during the last thirty years.

And for this reason: Our country is rapidly changing from an agricultural to a manufacturing country.

On the farm it is comparatively easy to take care of the aged. Especially was it so in former days when living was cheap.

There is plenty of room on the farm. And even old people can usually do chores—enough to make up for the slight expense of their keep.

It is thus no special hardship for their friends and relatives to take care of them.

The case is entirely different with the urban workers. The maintenance of their old folks by the wage earners of the cities—especially where these men and women have children to take care of—is nowadays simply impossible.

Aged working men and women therefore soon become objects of private or public charity.

After having lived a life of usefulness, the working men and the working women of the country—the men and women who create all wealth—are usually subject to all the indignities, the sordidness and misery of the poorhouse or the system of "outdoor relief."

No wonder there are so many tragedies. Men and women of finer sensibilities prefer death to this humiliation.

The aim of every normal man and woman is an old age free from care and want. To that end most of them toil patiently and live closely, seeking to save something against the day when they can earn no more. And yet the same fate awaits the overwhelming mass of them.

In the life of the toiler there are weeks, and sometimes months, of enforced idleness, weeks of unavoidable idleness, losses from cheating and swindling, and then, as age creeps on

were no such tears. The streets were never uncomfortably full; there was no enthusiasm, no gaiety, no rejoicing."

"For weeks," says the Review, "the newspapers were telling us that we were tremendously loyal; we did not feel much of it, but we thought that our neighbors all were. But, lo and behold; when we met each other on

the Thursday and Friday we discovered to our surprise that it was all a mistake, that hardly anybody except a few Westminster schoolboys, carefully drilled by a choirmaster, wanted to shout 'Long live King George!' First of all, the police spoiled things by their gates, which were to bar out the crowd; then the newspaper gush was overcome; then the hotel keepers

were too rapacious with visitors; then the money makers, with their stands, disgusted everybody of good taste. The loyalty and the curiosity of the people were too weak to surmount these obstacles. Scores of thousands went to the seashore, scores of thousands stayed at home, and the popular demonstration part of the show was an absolute failure. We hope the

king and his friends are pondering carefully over the meaning of the sparsely-filled streets, and that they will not be blind to its real significance. The self-respect for which we hoped as an antidote to the degrading spirit of servility and loyalist cant is coming into the minds of intelligent people very rapidly since the Labor party (Socialists and labor men)

taught the workingman to hold his head, and we were cheered with the evidence of its existence in those days of coronation rejoicing."

All of which gives us a new glimpse of the "great event" it refers to and also again reminds us that boastful republican America must still look to monarchical countries for real lessons in self-respecting democracy.

The aged working men and working women have therefore a claim on society that is even better than the claim of the soldier.

Any toiler who has faithfully labored for a meager wage for twenty years or more has created more wealth than a pension in old age can repay. Every toiler produces more than he is paid. Otherwise he would not be employed. It is a condition of the capitalist order of society that the employer must get the lion's share of the product.

The word "pension" in this case is a misnomer. The payment ought to be called either "partial retribution" or "old folks' compensation."

The working man and working woman of this country are entitled to be taken care of in their old age.

And they will be taken care of in the future.

Victor L. Berger

Washington Letter

(By National Socialist Press)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16, 1911.—From an authoritative source your correspondent has learned that Chairman Stanley of the steel investigating committee reversed his ruling which ordered George W. Perkins to testify regarding the Steel trust's contributions to campaign funds because it was demonstrated to him by the trust's attorney that Perkins would testify to the detriment of both old parties.

Attorney Richard Lindabury, of the United States Steel corporation, was closeted with the committee for several hours on Wednesday and it was he who forced Stanley to back down. Lindabury had the figures to show that the trust helped the Democrats in many states, and Stanley, being a good Democrat, saw the point and reversed the ruling he made the day previous.

I also learned that Representative Littleton of New York corroborated Lindabury regarding certain contributions the Steel trust had made toward the campaign of the New York Democrats.

In this connection let it be stated that the motion to reconsider the committee's action of Tuesday was made by Littleton. Also that Littleton hurried to Washington from New York city Tuesday evening in order that Stanley might not have carried out his plans which would have compromised the Democratic party.

Another Democratic representative, Bartlett of Georgia, also sided with Littleton and then Stanley gave in. Stanley evidently was not on the inside and this accounts for his blunder.

The chairman, however, did not want to hurt himself in the public press by reversing himself twenty-four hours after he had made an important ruling, and insisted that Perkins be compelled to make a few admissions regarding contributions to the Republican party. To this the Republican members of the committee, especially Representative Young, strenuously objected.

A compromise was then decided upon. Lindabury was to state in open session that the trust contributed \$10,000 to 1908 "either to a state or national committee." The inference would be that the money went to the Roosevelt campaign. Stanley was satisfied with this arrangement. And Lindabury, as has been reported, made this statement.

If Stanley had not backed down Perkins would have probably paraphrased Jay Gould's historic utterance.

In a Republican state, I am a Republican; in a Democratic state, I am a Democrat; but I am for the Steel Trust all the time."

Berger For Political Refugees

Protesting against the deportation of Theodore Malkoff, the political refugee, to Russia, Victor L. Berger, the Socialist member of the house, has written the following letter to Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor (see first col.):

"Learn from New York that the board of special inquiry, acting in the case of Theodore Malkoff, the political refugee, to Russia, Victor L. Berger, the Socialist member of the house, has refused to take into consideration the political nature of the alleged offense of the prisoner and has ordered that he be returned to Russia on the next steamer of the Russian-American line. An appeal from the decision has been taken to the commissioner-general of immigration.

"At the hearing Malkoff testified that in 1905 he was a sailor on the

(Continued to 4th page.)

Milwaukee Conference of Socialist Officials Big Success



Entrance to Brisbane Hall.

Milwaukee: When an experiment turns out a big success no one need feel bad unless it be those on the wrong side of the proposition. The stars and stripes. All about the walls

first conference of Socialist officials in the United States has proved a success beyond expectations, so that the only ones who are mourning are the ones on the wrong side of the case—the old party politicians—and they got a jolt!

Many Officials Arrive. The attendance of officials and party members from outside Milwaukee was large. They began to arrive Friday night and by Saturday morning things round Brisbane hall were decidedly animated. The national executive committee held their first session in Chicago and thus did not arrive in Milwaukee until noon. In the delegation from Chicago was Comrade W. J. Ghent, private secretary to Congressman Berger, Comrades A. M. Simons, May Wood Simons and daughter from Girard, Kan., John M. Work, and others.

Brisbane hall was decorated for the visitors. A red banner, symbolic of Socialism, shared honors with the sphere in the halls was uncomfor-

tably warm, the audiences sat through

the Auditorium meeting on Saturday night was a great success. The largest hall in the building, Plankinton hall, was soon filled to capacity, and Engelmann hall had to be thrown open for an overflow. This was also soon filled up. Although the atmosphere was uncomfor-

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to the last and cheered and yelled, as good, live, virile Socialistic audiences will.

The national executive committee held meeting during the time of the general sessions, having several matters of importance to consider, among others the St. Louis contest.

The Opening Session

Assemblyman Frank J. Weber, Wisconsin, presided at the morning session and introduced Ald. Melms, president of the Milwaukee city council, who welcomed the visitors in behalf of the local Social-Democrats. He said that many officials who had wanted to attend had sent him communications that the party in their particular city did not have sufficient money to send a delegate. This was likely to be so in an honest movement.

Mayor Seidel followed with an address of welcome.

The Mayor in welcoming the officials told of the accomplishments of the party in the city. He declared

that Milwaukee was not a city under Socialism, because the party had not secured control of the departments so vital to carrying out the principles of the party.

Mayor Seidel's Welcome

Milwaukee is not yet Socialist, but an ultra-capitalist city. Every industry is still run on a capitalistic basis.

"The workers and the children are not yet protected as they should be."

"Milwaukee is the only city in the country in which the mayor is not at the head of the police department," said Mayor Seidel. "I have been deposed as the head of the department by the capitalists of the city. The power has been taken from me—simply because I am a Socialist mayor."

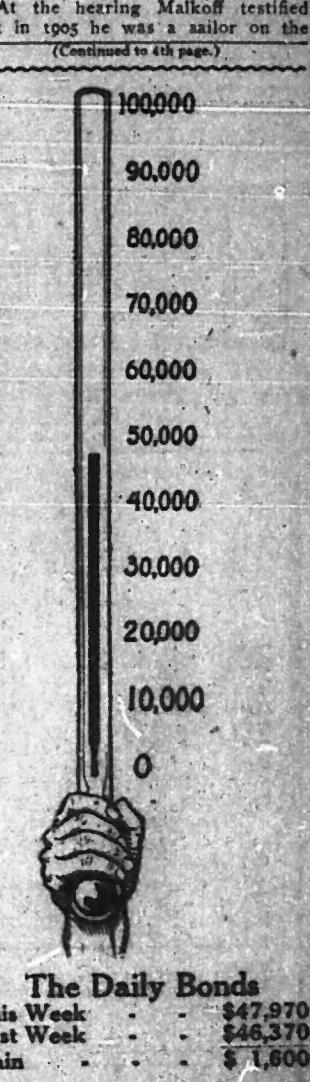
The mayor of the city was held responsible for the order of the city, yet had nothing to say as to the work of the police department. The ruling class would stop at nothing.

"When that class saw that it was going to lose control of the depart-

(Continued to 4th page.)



The above photograph was taken in Milwaukee; the second from the right, Ald. Melms, president of the remarkable Finnish Socialist movement of the Upper Michigan peninsula; next Judge De Vroey of Green Bay; then Assemblyman Frank J. Weber (business agent of the Milwaukee Federated Trades council); City Clerk of Milwaukee, Carl D. Thompson; next Comrade A. M. Thompson; Comrade A. Wilkinson of Calumet. Copies of the photograph can be secured by correspondence with this office.



The Milwaukee Socialist Conference

(Continued from 2d page.)

I believe Milwaukee will continue to lead. We have never lost an inch of ground here."

Comrade Berger said that mistakes may have been made, but on the whole the work has been well done, without scandal of any kind.

New Faneuil Hall

"Milwaukee is to be the Boston of the new revolution for human freedom," said Mr. Berger. "I don't say that Brisbane Hall will be another Faneuil hall, but I do say that Milwaukee is to be the Boston of Socialism."

The Milwaukee Socialism, he said, was not only revolutionary but evolutionary. "The more we get the more we want," he said. The so-called reform Republicans, or halfbreeds, he said, had stolen the Social-Democratic planks. This, however, had not weakened the Socialists. "The progressives" might steal all their planks and the Social-Democrats would, he said, have twice as many the next time.

Hunter Speaks

Robert Hunter created a laugh by saying he could not make a speech, and then he gave his hearers a fine, rousing call to arms that put a glow on every face in the big crowd.

"There is one thing you need in Milwaukee, and I hope the reporters will print what I have to say, and that is a daily paper," said Comrade Hunter.

He said that he used to read five New York papers every day, but now he has reformed and only reads the Social-Democratic papers. He could see what big men and interests were back of the big dailies and from such a source it was impossible to get truthful news.

"I want to urge on you one thing," he said, "and that is that you continue to be a light to the rest of this country." In order to do that organization is necessary, he said. It was not what Berger or some other man did, though they could help immensely but what all did.

"I believe," he said, "that the Socialist movement is making progress as never before and I am willing to give you credit for much of this. Don't go back. It means more in this country to go back than perhaps in any other. You have taken an important outpost—hold it. Bend all your energy to holding this great city. On you will rest the responsibility in the next election. Every gun will be trained on you, but I don't believe any man will retreat. Milwaukee will hold on and will remain as the city which leads the way to the salvation of America."

Cary a Winner

James F. Carey's talk was so full of fun that he kept the audience consoled. And in between was many a Socialist sermon boiled down, many an appeal to nobility and propaganda fervor.

He raised a thunder of applause by saying that Comrade Berger has given the Republican and Democratic members of congress a chance to prove their professions of devotion to the people by voting in favor of the old-age pension bill.

One of the most brilliant addresses made was that of John Spargo, who was eloquent, poetical and inspiring. A cheerful dunce, writing up the meeting for a German daily paper, incensed Socialist German readers who are forced to take the paper for the daily news, said that Spargo's talk lacked substance.

Spargo Eloquent

Such a doltish opinion needs no refutation to anyone who has ever attended a Spargo lecture or read his books. In contrast to this stupid affront was the fact that the Wisconsin Dairy show, soon to be held in the same Auditorium, had been seeking Spargo for a lecture at the show on the milk question.

Applaud Hillquit

Morris Hillquit gave an incisive

tion of rates."

Mayor Menton's Talk

"I have been a member of organized labor for 29 years," said Mayor J. A. C. Menton of Flint, Mich., who led the discussion of Comrade Thompson's paper.

"We owe our success in that city largely to union labor. Of course, we do not control the city. The common council is composed of eight Republicans, one Democrat and three Socialists. We call the nine old party men 'The Automatic Nine,' because they do what the corporations tell them."

In my absence the council, the three Socialists opposing the measure, passed an ordinance for a street car line on a certain street and allowed the cars to operate with hand brakes.

"The law required air brakes. I forced the company to comply with the law. Flint has the right to undertake such municipal enterprises as the people authorize on a referendum. This law became operative Aug. 12. It will aid us greatly."

Labor Problems

Ald. at Large A. J. Welch of Milwaukee spoke on "Labor Problems in the Municipality."

He referred briefly to the various groups of labor which have limited means of giving expression to their economic demands, owing to lack of organization—such as hookkeepers, clerks, department store workers, street car employees, etc., and also city employees who were formerly at the mercy of administrations antagonistic to their economic interests.

"It is not so many years ago," said



Courtesy Milwaukee Free Press

Group of Delegates at the Milwaukee Municipal Incinerator

lems. The correct position, it seems to me, is for the party to hold resolutely always to the first purpose of Socialism, never relenting in the struggle until we have reached the goal, but meanwhile at all times and everywhere standing for municipal ownership.

Some Books

"The second problem of municipal ownership is that of convincing the people of its great advantage. For this purpose the comrades should supply themselves with the best source of information of the success of municipal ownership. It might not be out of place at this point to mention some of the best books and pamphlets bearing on this subject: 'City for the People,' by Parsons; 'The Uprising of the Many,' by Russell; 'Municipal Ownership in Great Britain,' by Frederick Howe; 'Municipal and Private Operation of Public Utilities,' report of the National Civic Federation—three volumes—by various authors; 'The British City,' by Frederick Howe; 'The City of Hope of Democracy,' by Howe, etc.

"Another problem is that of the forms of municipal ownership. These should embrace at least (a) the municipal ownership of the water supply;

(b) of electricity, which may be used not only for lighting and heating purposes, but for power, for cooking, for cleaning and many other domestic purposes; (c) the gas supply; (d) and perhaps most important of all, the municipal ownership of land or site values, which has such a direct bearing upon so many other municipal problems; (e) municipal ownership of houses and dwellings; (f) then, of course, the public ownership of street car or transportation systems; (g) the fuel and ice supply, which might be so nicely co-ordinated.

Weak Laws

"Another serious problem of municipal ownership presents itself in the state laws, the charter provisions and franchise rights. For example, in Wisconsin we have a public utility law which puts the control of our public utilities in the hands of a railroad commission of three men appointed by the government. We cannot go forward with public ownership here without first dealing with this commission. Then there are the franchise rights which had been granted by previous administrations. Whatever is done in the direction of municipal ownership can only be done with reference to these rights. Some of them extend for twenty-five years, and there are a multitude of privileges and rights provided for in these franchises. Our plans for municipal ownership must proceed with reference to these."

"The methods of transition to municipal ownership are also important. We may secure municipal ownership most easily perhaps by providing in franchises that are granted for ultimate municipal ownership as one of the terms granted. But from the Socialist standpoint the most important problem of all is that of labor. For us it is not so much a matter of cheap rates or of profits, as it is a matter of improving labor conditions. Therefore the principle of Socialism cannot be satisfied under municipal ownership unless we secure, to some degree at least, shorter hours, higher wages and better conditions for labor at the same time that we also secure somewhat better service and a reduc-

Ald. Welch, "when the average union man thought only of his own organization. Members of other organizations received scant consideration and non-union men were ignored. A great change has taken place since the Social-Democrats have become strong. The average union man today has come to realize that the struggle is one which concerns the whole working class. The Social-Democratic union man sees the futility of attempting to harmonize the conflicting interests of the wage-worker and his employer and is devoting his energies to harmonizing the interests of the workers instead."

Seidel vs. Rose

He contrasted the attitude of former administrations toward labor—organized and unorganized—with that of the Social-Democratic administration. "In his last inaugural address," said the alderman, "Mayor Rose said that 'Every inducement should be offered to manufacturers to locate in our city.' Among those inducements he mentioned competition and conservative labor, police protection and low taxes—which means low wages, no police protection and high taxes for the workers." As a contrast to this he called attention to the fact that while Mayor Seidel in his first message gave the business interests all the consideration to which they are reasonably entitled, a much greater part of his message was devoted to the interests of the workers whom he declared to be the city's most valuable asset and therefore worthy of first consideration.

The alderman reviewed the work of the Socialist-Democrats in the interest of labor since their advent in the common council in the spring of 1904, calling attention to the fact that almost every measure introduced in the interest of labor met with determined opposition from Democratic and Republican aldermen. When a motion was made in the council to place the union label on the title page of the official manual of the council—the old party aldermen took it for a joke and tried to laugh it down, but Ald. Welch, who made the motion, insisted that it be put to a vote, and not one of the opposition had the courage to vote against it. "Under previous administrations," said the alderman, "city employees were afraid to organize to better their conditions, even though they surely needed to do so. In striking contrast to this state of affairs is the fact that now, even though there is absolutely no objection to their organizing if they wish to do so, they do not organize for the reason that their wages have been increased and they are receiving the best of treatment, which has removed all necessity for organization."

"Old party politicians had a slogan to the effect that 'As goes Milwaukee, so goes the state.' We will carry that slogan to its logical conclusion and add, 'As goes the state, so goes the nation; and as goes the nation, so goes the world.'

Granite City's Mayor

Mayor M. S. Kirkpatrick of Granite City, Ill., discussed Ald. Welch's address. He said:

"Until the cities own the various public utilities, such as the gas and electric lighting plants, water works, coal yards, ice plants, etc., and employ directly the workers, and thereby fix their ages and hours of labor and the conditions under which they work, the relation of the Socialists to the city official is of a negative influence. We can't tell the capitalist employer what he must pay for he holds the purse strings. But we can give

much assistance to them in their struggle with the capitalist for more wages and better hours and conditions of labor."

"The labor unions have in their crude way done much and are doing much to make better living conditions for their members. So the Socialist official must give every assistance possible to them in their struggle."

"In case of strikes we must be with the workers, not against them."

A Steel Strike

"As an illustration of what the city officials can do, let me remind you that in the strike of the steel workers against the Steel trust that lasted for fourteen months the city officials of some towns, notably Elwood and Anderson, Ind., and some of the towns in the jungle district of Pennsylvania, forbade them to hold meetings, even in halls, and wouldn't allow them to congregate on the streets. The police were used to antagonize the strikers in every way possible. The union men of Granite City, Ill., remembered the treatment accorded their comrades of the striking districts of the east, by the city officials of the capitalist parties and their allies. So the men of my town selected a union steel worker to the mayor's office. He has complete control of the police."

But that wasn't all. The Socialist mayor appointed a chief of police who is a union steel worker. So it isn't necessary for me to say that the police will not be used against the struggling workers in Granite City.

"The labor unions, in a crude way

try to raise the living conditions of the working people, and the Socialist official is ready to give all the help in his power to that end."

Legal Problems

City Attorney Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee spoke on "Legal Problems," while District Attorney W. C. Zabel of Milwaukee county led the discussion. Comrade Hoan said that while the people were growing uneasy under the United States constitution, it was the bad parts of that need attention. Nine-tenths of it might well be retained.

"The bill of rights in that document," he continued, "the right to trial by jury, the right to vote, security in your homes; all these are in the constitution and would not have to be changed. The bill of rights is the law of the people and will remain the same, even under a socialist government."

The Constitution

"The constitution today is different than when it was first framed. It is changed with every decision of the Supreme court. The constitution can be printed in a small pamphlet which you can carry in your vest pocket, but constitutional law, meaning the interpretation of the constitution by decisions of the Supreme court, would fill 100 volumes. The government has changed gradually without your knowing it. The United States Supreme court can enjoin the enforcement of any state law. That is concentration of powers that does not exist in the constitution, but was written in by the decisions of the Supreme court."

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"The constitution today is different than when

TRY THE HERALD CLASSIFIED "ADS"

IMPORTANT—Agents, don't miss this \$10.00
a month. New Original Wonder-
ful. For sample and particulars see. Others
making \$100.00 per month. Surprising op-
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FOUND—On Social-Democratic Picnic Day.
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RAPID ADDRESSING CO., 525-530 Chestnut
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WANTED—Orders for "Socialism" Made
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teen cities in dozen. CO-OPERATIVE PRINT-
ERY, 525-530 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.

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WM. KOON
Conductor and Manager
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Sunday, First, Second and Up-
to-Date Month.

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Surplus and Profits, \$150,000.00

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When using insect powder of J. Katz you
protect your bed as well as your homes. Re-
member against any kind of vermin to be had as

J. KATZ, 281 FIFTH ST., near Chestnut

Non-Partisan City Markets

The latest discovery of the "non-
partisans" relates to municipal markets.
Social-Democratic platform calls for
the establishment of four municipal
markets properly located over the
city.

And the Nonpartisan Grind Organ
says, "Hah! the Socialists promised
this, but we haven't got it." The So-
cialist city administration is connected
with a national party. Therefore, we
must change the election system. In
Des Moines, where they have non-
partisan government, they have a
municipal market. Let us have non-
partisan government and then we will
have municipal markets."

It Costs Money

First, it should be pointed out that
there are several cities over the coun-
try which have nonpartisan city gov-
ernment without municipal markets.

Second, it is worth while to notice
that it costs money to start a mu-
nicipal market. The site for such a
market is a commodity called real
estate. And to buy real estate costs
money. And to rent real estate costs
money.

Everything that the city adminis-
tration has tried to do which has cost
money has been criticized. Not an
exception to this.

Grinding the Organ

If the Social-Democrats try to car-
ry out a real and worthy enterprise,
such as the upper river park, the howl

No, the Social-Democrats have not
provided municipal markets, as Des
Moines has done. Nor have they
started municipal coal and wood

Capitalist Souvenirs

By Silas Hood.

(Written for The Herald.)
THE WAY to bring about Socialism
is to vote for it. Didn't you
know that? First the wards, then
the cities, then the counties, then the
states and THEN THE NATION.
Easy? No; but that's the way to do
it. You will never get Socialism by
voting for good men on old party
tickets. You have tried that kind of
relief and failed.

C. P. Blackiston, a recognized au-
thority on advertising, estimates that
\$8,000,000 are annually spent in keep-
ing up the advertising industry. Ad-
vertising seems to be needed in a
planless competitive system. But the

Standard Oil company doesn't cut
into its dividends by advertising the
sale of crude oil, kerosene or gaso-
line. If it ever does you can bank on
it that it is a donation for political
or "philanthropic" purposes. In a
co-operative state of civilization labor
wasted on advertising would be as
senseless as putting thousands of men
at work bailing water out of Lake
Erie and pouring it into Lake Ontario,
and then paying them \$8,000,000 to
pour it back again. And some of
the stupid workers don't want to vote
for Socialism, as it would not pro-
vide so much work as the capitalist
system. It isn't work we want to
provide; it is less work we want you
to do. You're working too many hours
every day now. Working too long
when you have a job, and too long
looking for one when you haven't
any. Think that over a million years
and perhaps you can figure it out if
the capitalist turmoil hasn't robbed
you of all your brains.

The capitalist press in July, 1911,
gave us the refreshing information
that the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate
hired ruffians in 1908 to murder
as in the house. It is estimated that

Brooks Visits Milwaukee

John Graham Brooks, famous
writer and lecturer, author of "The
Social Unrest" and other books, was
in Milwaukee this week.

He was on his way to Berkeley, Cal.,
where there is a Socialist mayor and
common council. And he is to give
forty-two lectures there in the Uni-
versity of California on the subject
of Socialism in various phases.

He stopped off in Milwaukee two
days to gain an insight into the work-
ings of Socialist administration here.
Mr. Brooks said that instead of an
interview for the Herald, he would
prefer that he be quoted from "The
Social Unrest." The following para-
graphs are timely:

"Last year I visited a mill to which
many pretty additions had been made
—a library, resting room, gymnasium,
etc. The manager said, 'This ought to
make them contented, hadn't it?' I
asked a friend, who is a stockholder
in the mill, to find out for me just
what the men and women working
there thought of these new sources

of contentment. The answer I got
was this: 'The most intelligent ones
tell me they should much prefer to
have the expense of these things added
to their wages. They take it good-
naturedly enough, and think the em-
ployer is a good man, but they seem
to believe he will in the long run get
his labor a little cheaper, and can at-
tract a certain class of labor in these
ways.' This is fast coming everywhere
to be the feeling. It is sometimes
bitter, but oftener merely cyni-
cal."

"This (labor strikes) is what the
employer calls 'interfering with my
business.' He expects sympathy when
he asks, 'Shall I manage my own busi-
ness or not?'

"Yes, he shall manage his own busi-
ness, but precisely what is his own
business calls for new definitions.
It is here organized labor is carrying on
its struggle. It is trying to determine
what, in the business, should be de-
cided by labor and what by the em-
ployer."

In the July American Magazine
there is an article by Julian Leavitt
which ought to create a disturbance
in a good cause in at least five states.

It is the story of how a great chair
manufacturing concern, the Ford-
Johnson company, of Cincinnati, has
been getting its goods manufactured
in our prisons at an average wage of
34 cents a day for convict labor.

"Boss" Cox of Cincinnati is interest-
ed in the concern. Indeed, until within
a year, he was president of it.

This wage which has been paid for

this labor, an average of 34 cents a day,

does not pay anywhere near the cost

to the state of feeding, housing and
caring for the prisoners who

spend their time making chairs for

this private concern at the price named.

If five states, where this has

been going on, taxpayers meet a total

loss of \$10,000 a year. That is, \$105,-

000 is the difference between what the

states receive for the labor of the

convicts so employed, and what it

much.

goes up from the masquerading Tax-
payers' league and is backed by
speeches and interviews in the press.
They are bankrupting the city." On
the other hand, if no action is taken
and the people's money is not "squandered,"
the cry goes forth, "Why don't they do something?"

None has been a worse offender in
this respect than the Nonpartisan
Grind Organ.

We are damned if we do and we
are damned if we don't. The fine,
polite curses of the Nonpartisan
Journal come down on us whether
we do things or we don't.

Competition Threatened

Whether the sun shines or whether
the rain pours, the Nonpartisan Jour-
nal keeps going a daft, furious ha-
rauge about Socialist inefficiency.

You see, there's a reason. This
little matter can be explained.

The Social-Democrats are going to
start a daily newspaper in Milwaukee.
It will be the liveliest, real labor daily

Milwaukee or any other American city
has yet known.

Many who are now reading the

Nonpartisan Grind Organ, with its

claims of efficiency and economy and

success, will turn to the new Social-Democratic

newspaper.

Twenty-one big baking companies

in cities dotting the east and south

from Boston to St. Louis and New

Orleans, recently formed a merger

under the name of the General Bak-

ing Company, with a total capitaliza-

tion of \$20,000,000 in stock and \$5,-

000,000 in bonds.

This trust starts out to operate in

fifteen cities. New York, Philadelphi-

a, Cleveland, Detroit and Buffalo are

among the cities where the trust runs

big establishments.

This concern will not make bread to eat;

at least that will not be the principal aim of the organization.

It will make bread and other

things to sell, and it will be con-

cerned more about the capacity of

your pocketbook than the capacity of

your stomach. The little bakers will

soon be crushed out in the war of

competition, and when the farmer has

wheat to sell, the trust will fix the

selling price. Standard oil dividends,

it is said, is a large part of the invest-

ment behind the new trust.

If the Socialists get into power na-

tionally, how will they be able to get

back all the land that has been stolen

from the people? Is it question some

times asked of the Socialist agitator.

Simply by passing a prohibition law

depriving the present "owners" of the

privilege to use it. Confiscation? No;

Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—BRISBANE HALL
TELEPHONE—GRAND 4426
Meetings on 1st and 3d Wednesday (8 P.M.)
Brisbane Hall

O F F I C E R S :
Corresponding Secretary—JOHN REICHERT, Brisbane hall.
Recording Secretary—JOHN BROPHY, 814 Twenty-eighth street.
Secretary-Treasurer—EMIL BRODDE, 1004 Eighteenth street.
Sergeant-at-Arms—M. WEISSENFLUH, 1577 Louis avenue.
Business Agent—FRANK J. WEBER, Brisbane hall.
EXECUTIVE BOARD—Henry Rumpel, Walter S. Fisher, John J. Handley, Albert Winters, William Coleman, John Rader, Edmund Melina.



LABEL SECTION—Meetings second and fourth Thursday evenings, Brisbane hall. Chairman, William Haller; Vice Chairman, M. H. Whitaker; Treasurer, J. Reichert; Secretary, H. P. Rock, 1115 Twenty-ninth street.
BUILDING TRADES SECTION—Meetings second and fourth Thursday evenings, Brisbane hall. Corresponding Secretary, John Schweigert, 809 Fifteenth street, Pinne-
dal. Secretary, Henry Rumpel, Brisbane hall. Chartered by A. F. of L. R. T. Dept.

THE UNION LABEL continues to stand for "A Nobler Manhood, a More Beautiful Womanhood and a Happier Childhood." The courts have not yet taken from us the right to employ this USE ITS POWER means to the end—labor's freedom. While we may, let us

Union Barber Shops

Always see that this card is displayed in the shop before you get a shave or haircut.



J. N. GAUER
SHAVING PARLOR
802 KINNICKINNICK AVENUE 888
Opposite South Bay St.

FRED. GROSSE
SIXTH AND
CREEK STS.
Brisbane Hall
Shaving Parlor

**H. KUHNS BARBER
SHOP**
482 REED STREET, Corner Scott

H. C. MUNDT SHAVING
100 LLOYD ST.
One Line of Union Cigars PARLOR

J. P. KINSELLA
Shaving Parlor
227½ Howell Avenue

ST. CHARLES HOTEL
Barber Shop and Bath Rooms
EMIL TRIEBS, Proprietor

**Wm. Smith
Shaving Parlor**
835 Kinnickinnic Avenue

**FELIX WICHTA
THE SOCIALIST**
BARBER SHOP
360 Grove St., Reik Bldg.

**Barber's Union
Shop Card**



Always see that this card is displayed in the shop where you get a shave or haircut.

Don't scab on the barber

Borchardt Bros.

Tailors
Clothers.
Furnishers

347-349 Grove Street

Sands Lumber Co.

**LUMBER
and
SHINGLES**

767 Clinton Street

Ice Cream Social and Ball Arranged by the KING SOLDIERS for the Benefit of the White Cross Mission Workers Union Labor Hall, 318 State St. Saturday, Sept. 2, 1911 Postponed from Aug. 1st. Ice Cream and Cake will be Served FREE Tickets 10 cents. 25 cents at the door. Union Labor Hall Barber Shop

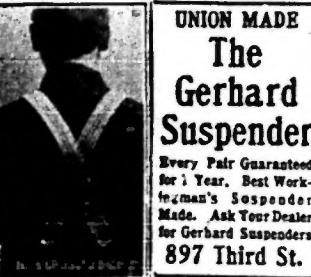
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DR. YOUNG
414-416 Germania Bldg., Milwaukee
HOURS—8:30 to 6:30; Sundays, 9 to 12
Phone Grand 616-X
COMPRADES, YOUR PATRONAGE
IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED



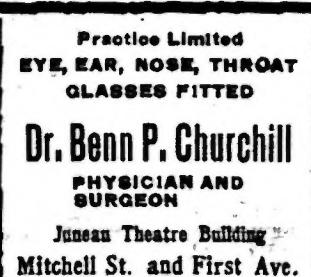
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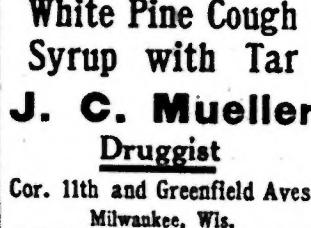
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BARBER SHOP
360 Grove St., Reik Bldg.



MUELLER'S
White Pine Cough
Syrup with Tar
J. C. Mueller
Druggist
Cor. 11th and Greenfield Aves.
Milwaukee, Wis.



Always see that this card is displayed in the shop where you get a shave or haircut.

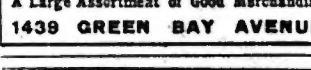
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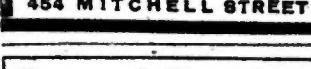
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Caspar Hach
BAKER AND
CONFECTIOPNER
927 Kinnickinnic Av.



PROMPT ATTENTION TO ALL ORDERS

Ben Rheinfrank
Union Made Hats, Caps
and Men's Furnishings
A Large Assortment of Good Merchandise
1438 GREEN BAY AVENUE



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Hats and Furnishings
AT POPULAR PRICES
Schleiger-Schulz Co.
1301 Vilas Street



Always see that this card is displayed in the shop where you get a shave or haircut.

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Frank Deuster
BAKERS' HOME
Saloon and Pool Room
510 Chestnut Street Milwaukee, Wis.



Always see that this card is displayed in the shop where you get a shave or haircut.

Don't scab on the barber

Koester & Liebscher
WEST SIDE
BOTTLE HOUSE
Wines and Liquors Sold at Wholesale Prices Phone Grand 2290 309 Chestnut St.

Always see that this card is displayed in the shop where you get a shave or haircut.

Don't scab on the barber

F. TEWS OYSTERS, CRABS

Always see that this card is displayed in the shop where you get a shave or haircut.

Don't scab on the barber

FISH

Always see that this card is displayed in the shop where you get a shave or haircut.

Don't scab on the barber

Peonage in America—Three Months for Murder

Men, Refusing to Work, Deprived of Liberty and Fed on Bread and Water Until They Yielded

Washington, Aug. 15.—The labor committee of the house, to which had been referred by the committee on rules the Wilson resolution calling for an investigation of the alleged peonage in Westmoreland county, Pa., held a hearing on Aug. 1. Atty. McNair, who has been attorney for the miners and other labor organizations, appeared on behalf of the organization. The testimony brought out in reference to the Irwin field coal strike showed an appalling state of affairs. During this contest sixteen miners were killed by deputies of the company, many of them in cold blood and without provocation, and the extreme sentence of these murders by the courts in Westmoreland county has been on the average three months in jail. In connection with this hearing Atty. McNair and a Mrs. Fox brought out a most terrible condition of affairs which existed during the strike in the Pressed Car Wheel company's plant at McKee's Rocks, Pa.

among organized workers. When the strike occurred men were brought in to take the strikers' places under false pretenses and were not allowed to leave their employment even though they desired the company claiming that they must work until their transportation had been paid for. This is in direct conflict with the statutes and has been decided to be permissible under the law. Atty. McNair filed information of peonage before United States Attorney Jordan at the time of its occurrence, but Mr. Jordan refused to issue a warrant on the information produced. A little later an immense mass of information, charging peonage, came from the men who had been held against their will in the works, declaring that they had been made prisoners and forced to work for the Pressed Car company against their wishes. This evidence was presented by witnesses under oath and subject to cross-examination by the company before the authorized representative of the United States

bureau of labor. This information, however, up to the present time, has not been made public. It developed at the hearing that United States District Attorney Jordan had taken up the matter with the department of justice at Washington and the department of justice had refused to take cognizance of it. This is one of the most reprehensible acts ever committed by the department of justice and also places the legal representatives in a peculiarly conspicuous position of disregarding the laws relating to labor. It was stated before the committee that where the men who were compelled to take the place of the strikers refused to work they were placed in a box car and fed on bread and water until they would agree to again return to work. While the committee has not yet taken any definite action, as soon as the testimony and brief is printed the entire matter will be certified to the rules committee, which in turn will undoubtedly take definite action.

meeting will be held on Aug. 31 at Freie Gemeinde Hall on Fourth street.

The following credentials were received and delegates seated: Molders No. 125; Sheet Metal Workers No. 24; and Metal Polishers No. 10.

The report of the executive board was taken up seriatim.

A communication from Central Labor Council of the District of Columbia with a set of resolutions was received. A motion was made to refer back to the executive board.

A communication from the A. F. of L. requesting us to buy buttons, so as to help the defense of the McNamara brothers. The executive board recommends that the council buy 2,000 buttons, was carried.

The executive board recommends that the business agent help out the elevator conductors was carried.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, only one legal holiday in the year is set aside for labor; and

Whereas, a large number of our business institutions, especially those in the retail business, have in the past failed to observe said Labor Day, thereby depriving a large number of working people from taking part in Labor Day celebrations; and

Whereas, it seems but just and right that Labor Day be observed as the laws of the state intended for all people who toil; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, that we respectfully request of all the merchants in the city of Milwaukee that they give their employees an opportunity to take part in the celebration set aside for this day; and he it further

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be mailed to every merchant as far as it is possible to do so.

Respectfully,

The report of the executive board was adopted as a whole.

Bro. Weber reported as chairman of the committee on the musicians and Schlitz Palm Garden. The report was received and filed.

A motion was made that Schlitz Palm Garden, hiring non-union musicians, so is antagonistic to organized labor, was carried.

The Labor Day committee's report was received and filed.

The report of the delegate to the State Federation of Labor was received and filed.

An motion was made and seconded that when the nineteenth annual convention of the State Federation of Labor be read in this meeting was lost.

Receipts.

Bill Posters No. 12.....	\$ 1.22
Garment Workers No. 71.....	2.64
Carpenters No. 1053.....	2.96
Carpenters No. 1586.....	.41
Pile Drivers No. 47.....	1.00
Carpenters No. 1813.....	1.02
Steamfitters No. 18, rent.....	6.00
Sheet Metal Workers 24, rent.....	6.00
Plasterers No. 138, rent.....	6.00
Glassblowers No. 15.....	4.95
Sign Painters No. 922.....	5.40
John Reichert, Labor Day tickets.....	158.50
Elec. Workers No. 494, rent.....	5.42
Carpenters No. 1053.....	2.92

\$202.10

\$205.02

Disbursements.

F. Weber, salary.....	\$ 50.00
F. Weber, salary.....	2.90
F. Weber, salary.....	10.90
Co-operative Printery.....	3.00
Executive board.....	3.50
J. Reichert.....	4.00
J. Brophy.....	4.50
Walter Fisher, for writing labor news.....	10.00

\$105.65

There being no further business, the meeting then adjourned.

J. M. BROPHY, Regarding Secretary.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 11, 1911.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, executive board, L. Q. meeting; Walter S. Fisher, chairman.

The secretary treasurer's bond was deposited with Bro. Weber for safe keeping.

On motion it was decided that Bro. Brockhausen and Attorney Levin proceed to Madison to discuss with Mr. Crownhart and Attorney General Bancroft the advisability to file a brief for the State Federation in the so-called friendly suit instituted by certain manufacturers on the constitutionality of the workmen's compensation act.

The secretary reported on a meeting with the Racine Trades Council, at which the advisability of the employment of a general business agent was discussed. He also reported on the reorganization of the Beloit Trades Council.

The secretary was authorized to have printed for distribution all matters so ordered by the late convention.

The following resolutions were received and endorsed:

Whereas, President Taft has an

(Continued to 7th page

No. 164.

Park Policeman.

Office of the Board of City Service Commissioners.

City Hall, Aug. 12, 1911.

A competitive examination for the position of park policeman will be held at the above office on Thursday, Aug. 24, 1911, at nine o'clock A. M.

Applicants must be United States citizens, must have resided in the city of Milwaukee for the last three years preceding the date of application; they must not be less than 24 nor more than 40 years of age, nor less than five feet, seven and one-half inches in height, nor less than 120 pounds in weight; they must have the necessary intelligence, be able to speak the English language understandingly, and be well acquainted with the topography of the city parks of Milwaukee, and must have good health, character and habits. Before appointment, applicants will be required to furnish to the proper authorities a certificate of health from an authorized physician.

Applications in writing to be presented personally up to and including Monday, Aug. 21, 1911, on the proper blanks, to be obtained at the above office.

WM. W. McINTYRE, President.

WM. GUTENKUNST,

FRED. C. RUNGE,

EDWARD ZIEGLER,

Commissioners.

JOHN J. VLACH,

Secretary.

S.-D. H. Aug. 12-10.

STATE OF WISCONSIN — IN CIRCUIT COURT, Milwaukee County—Johann Gall, Plaintiff, vs. Elizabeth Gall, Defendant.

SUMMONS.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, to the said defendant:

You are hereby summoned to appear, within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court above named; and in case you fail to do so, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, of which my copy is herewith served upon you.

JOHN C. KLEIST, Plaintiff's Attorney.

P. O. Address: No. 609 Carroll Block, Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.

The original summons and complaint in the above entitled action are on file in the office of the clerk of the above named court.

JOHN C. KLEIST, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Plaintiff's Attorney.

STATE OF WISCONSIN — MILWAUKEE COUNTY—COUNTY COURT—In Probate, in the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of Amelia Heim, Deceased.

Amelia Heim, secretary on the estate of Amelia Heim, late of the city of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Conrad Heim, of the same place by this court;

It is ordered that the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of March, A. D. 1915, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Amelia Heim, deceased, shall present their claims for administration and allowances.

It is further ordered that all claims for necessary funeral expenses, for the expenses of the last sickness of the decedent and for debts having a preference under the laws of the United States, be paid in cash within forty days, hereinafter to be examined and adjusted by said court, at its court rooms in the Court House, in the city of Milwaukee, in said county, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of October, 1911, and all such creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered that all other claims and demands of all persons against the said Amelia Heim, deceased, be and the same is hereby adjusted and compromised as follows: the said Amelia Heim, deceased, shall still present their claims for administration and allowances.

It is further ordered that all such creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered that notice of the times and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in the county of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days of the date of this order.

Dated this 3d day of August, 1911.

By the Court,

JOHN C. KARFL,

County Judge.

JOHN C. KLEIST,

Attorney for Estate.

JUNIOR

SOCIETY

MAJESTIC
THEATRE

Monday and All Week
Mr. Henry E. Dixey & Co.
In "David Garrick"
5 Musical Girls
Carson & Willard
George Austin Moore & Co.
Schenck & Van
Numba Jap Trope
Nevins & Gordon
Miles Martha
Photoplans

Bargain
Matinee
Daily
10c to 35c

Evenings
10c to 75c

Star Theater
NOW OPEN

I. H. Bark's Speed-em-up Show

THE PACE MAKERS

Prices 10c to 50c. Matinee Daily
Friday is "Ladies' Day"
Don't Fall to Visit THE SILVER GRILL

Coming—"The Girls From Reno"

CRYSTAL

WEEK OF AUGUST 21

Count the First

Greatest of all Trained Monkeys

Time: 2:45, 8:00 and 9:30.

PRICES—10—20—30

Franz' Summer Garden

Locust and Buffum Sts.

The Amphion Quartette will entertain the patrons of this popular garden with choice vocal selections Sunday, August 20.

You will make no mistake in coming to hear them.

The Best of Service and Popular Prices

Take Molton Street eastward until Locust Street and walk one block west

BUD UNION AND POLITICAL PARTIES.

August Behel, the great Socialist leader of German Reichstag.

The trade union is that organization of labor which fights for the improvement of the workingmen's condition on the field of the present order of government and society... but must carry on workingmen's politics—class struggle politics."—Extract from the book.

Single copy, 5c; twenty-five copies, \$1.00; fifty copies, \$1.75; 100 copies \$2.75.

Urge your union to order 50 copies Social-Democratic Publishing Co., 528-530 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Tax Dodging

One of the worst tax dodgers in Milwaukee for years was the Milwaukee Gas Light company. A few years ago, when our agitations "put the fear of God" in the hearts of old party officials, the tax office raised the company's assessment. Even at that it was under-assessed and other people had to make up the taxes it dodged. Our agitations this year caused the gas company to be assessed more honestly. But the gas company is in the taxing business itself. It taxes practically every home in Milwaukee regularly every month. Taxers don't like to be taxed. And the gas company doesn't. Mayor Seidel favored an assessment at \$12,000,000. The assessors had placed it at \$10,750,000, but the motion of one of the members of the board of review, Assessor Langen, to raise it, was voted down by the board, 34 to 7, and the lower figure stands. The board of review is composed of the tax commissioners' staff of thirty odd assessors and the mayor and city clerk.

But what's a million one way or the other, when there are thousands of little home owners who will make it up by being over-taxed?

Henry T. Jones (Silsas Hood) will be the speaker at the Labor Day picnic at Kiel, Wis., Monday, Sept. 1. His subject will be "The Power of Labor." Comrade Jones will be available for speaking dates for several weeks. He can be reached by letter addressed to Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee.

For a Good Old Time attend the First Grand

BASKET PICNIC

Arranged by the Consolidated Branches

S.-D. P. of the South Side
SCHEFTNER'S GROVE, Cor. 30th and Lincoln Ave.SUNDAY, August 27
Admission \$1.00 per family including refreshments.
400 Prizes for the children.SURE—We Sell
Souvenir Post Cards

You Will Find a Large Assortment in Our Book Department

Comic Cards—View Cards—Birthday and Holiday Cards, Etc. Just as cheap as anywhere.

Brisbane Hall Book and Tobacco Store
Entrance Main Corridor, 528 Chestnut Street

Breaks All Records

Asphalt paving prices go down as low as \$1.26 a yard—
Bids opened Aug. 14—Cost to the people reduced by \$200,000

Puts stop to million dollar graft that has been going ten years—Social-Democrats and their appointed experts at work.

The high cost of paving took a big slump again in Milwaukee Aug. 14. Bids were opened on contracts for ten miles of paving work. The lowest bid was \$1.26 per square yard. The average of the bids on ten different jobs was \$1.31. What this means may be understood when the fact is cited that the lowest price for asphalt paving last year was \$2.34 a yard, while the average price in 1909 was \$2.44.

Better Pavements Than Before. One of the sensational features in this slumping of prices is the statement of Charles A. Mullen, superintendent of streets, that the materials entering the new pavements and the inspection to be maintained will be of such a quality that Milwaukee will have better pavements than ever before at a dollar less per square yard.

The savings to the people of the city amount to more than one dollar per yard. In the bidding Aug. 14, there were 194,288 yards. The total amount saved amounts close to \$200,000.

Finish This Year.

Before noon on the day the bids were opened, Supt. Mullen called up John J. McCarthy, president of the R. E. Conway company, which had made the lowest bids on most of the jobs. Supt. Mullen asked Mr. McCarthy, "Are you sure you will be able to complete work on all these jobs this year?"

And the answer of McCarthy was, "There's nothing to it. We will easily push through all the jobs we have bid on. If called on, we could do twice as much paving work as we have bid for."

Will Resort to Law?

Rumors have spread, however, to the effect that the certain disappointed contractors will resort to legal technicalities to stop the city administration from getting these large jobs.

A million dollar paving steal has been pulled off on the people of Milwaukee the last ten years. It has been exposed and set right by the Social-Democratic administration and its appointed experts.

Why does the daily press tell you half the story and leave out the facts about the steal?

Have you seen in the Milwaukee papers lately any explanation of "closed" and "open" specifications?

And why not?

of street paving put through successfully this year.

In just what way injunctions or other legal blockade methods could be used in this situation is a mat-

Million Dollar Steal Stopped

On every yard of asphalt pavement laid in Milwaukee the last ten years has been waste and robbery.

This waste and robbery has amounted to more than one dollar per yard. Nearly a million yards of asphalt paving has been laid in Milwaukee the last ten years.

Before Social-Democrats opened the specifications and abolished the useless binder course and maintenance guarantees, the average price of asphalt paving was \$2.40 and more a yard, never lower.

The price now averages \$1.31 a yard, a saving of more than one dollar a yard. On every dollar saved in this way, the economy is divided about as follows:

\$.60 each yard—through opening specifications.

\$.30 each yard—through eliminating binder course.

\$.05 each yard—through eliminating maintenance guarantees.

\$.05 each yard—through sundries in specifications.

This is the way a slow, steady, year-by-year paving steal amounting to over a million dollars has been ended by the Social-Democratic city administration and its appointed experts.

ter of some discussion, but it is generally believed that there are no holes in the proceedings and that they will stand the tests of all decent court procedures.

Detestable Citizenship.

"Any meddling in this matter," said one city official, "any use of legal technicalities and tricks of law, will show a most detestable kind of citizenship. It will be clearly an attempt to keep the people from having better streets at a lower cost than that of the robbery prices that have prevailed. It would only operate to feed the fires of distrust and suspicion of the courts already widespread and every day extending farther."

Commissioner Briggs and Supt. Mullen have now completed arrangements for paving nearly a quarter of a million yards of Milwaukee streets this year.

The saving over previous years has ranged at about a dollar a yard, generally more than that.

Three New Things.

"How was this done?" is a question worth answering, though it has had no consideration from the Milwaukee daily newspapers.

This enormous saving was made possible because of three new things in connection with the contracts:

1. The old "closed" specifications were abolished and "open" specifications substituted.

2. The so-called "binder course" was eliminated.

3. The so-called "pavement guarantee" was abolished.

Closed" or "Open."

In the matter of "closed" and "open" specifications, there is a mass of convincing proof. This proof was presented in the Social-Democratic Herald of May 27 this year, following the first opening of paving bids this year.

It leaves not a hairline of doubt that under the administrations before the Social-Democrats in the city hall, no contractor could get a look-in on a job of asphalt paving in Milwaukee unless he was using Trinidad Lake asphalt.

You were "closed" out, you had no chance at Milwaukee asphalt paving unless you could get asphalt containing

Town "Sewed-Up."

The answers of all but one were that Trinidad asphalt was called for. The R. E. Conway company, for instance, uses Cuban asphalt only.

Their representative informed Commissioner Briggs that they were shut out from bidding under the old specifications.

"Milwaukee has always been for a

number of years looked on as a sewer-up town," said one of the contractors this week. "We did send in our bids for a few years but they were always rejected."

No Fake Competition.

What Supt. Mullen has done in Milwaukee is this. He has made the bidding on asphalt paving a real instead of a fake competition. And this real competition has brought contractors into the field who would previously only have laughed at the idea of trying to get paving jobs in Milwaukee. "This competition," says Supt. Mullen, "might have been had any time the last ten years. It would have been easy enough had former administrations so desired. Instead, they fought to prevent it. They were against opening of the specifications and the establishment of competition."

Mullen Attacked.

There is little doubt that an attack will be directed at Supt. Mullen because of the elimination of the binder course. An attack of this kind has been carried on for a number of weeks by the local "nonpartisan" organ. This paper is known to have sent letters to the paving department of a number of large cities. The replies received have been printed from day to day with the idea of discrediting Supt. Mullen's work. Testimony has been presented from some cities where corrupt paving rings are operating. Not being able to attack Mullen for having opened the specifications and brought about real competition, they are trying to "get him" on the binder course.

Useless Binder Course Cut Out.

Supt. Mullen says, "The binder course has been cut out in Milwaukee because it is useless. Its use first began in New York some years ago. It was used to bind together a granite, block base and an asphalt top. The fact is, however, that it is not needed to hold together a concrete base and an asphalt top."

"The experience of many cities where it has been tried proves this. Hardly one of all the cities in the southern states is using the binder course. I have seen pavements in Alleghany, Pennsylvania, and other

where sham and pretense it is for the daily press of Milwaukee to call the Social-Democrats "extravagant" in the presence of such cold, real facts as these!

If this is not efficiency and economy, then what do you call it? If this is not good, loyal service for the people of Milwaukee then what in the name of common sense is good service or loyalty to the interests of the people?

cities laid without the binder course and they are standing up just as well as others."

"Milwaukee is going to have the best pavements yet laid here and at lower cost. If materials fully up to specifications, and vigilant, first-class, expert inspection, can accomplish anything at all, I believe this will be demonstrated."

Two More New Things.

Here are two new things in connection with paving work never before attempted in Milwaukee. (1) There will be inspection of asphalt at the plant before it goes to the streets.

(2) The best known expert on paving materials in America will come to Milwaukee one day per week and give personal attention to the jobs.

Of course, there will be the usual inspectors on the streets where the pavements are being laid. And these inspectors will be as keen and tireless

as the best in the country.

It is interesting to see big headlines on the front page of the Evening Wisconsin about "efficient fire fighting" under Acting Chief Linkman, in fact the headlines tell us that "Chief Linkman Is on the Job," and that by skillful work of the department a disastrous fire has been averted. Some good in the fire department, after all, spite of Clancy being let out! The fire insurance tools who blazed away under orders in the papers about Milwaukee being in danger unless Clancy was on the job must feel a little cheap. But then, Milwaukee has been getting used to bunk, these past months—in fact, ever since the Socialists have been in power, the papers have been

on the job as the Social-Democrats have been in the inspection of the work on the new addition to the public museum, the Sixteenth street viaduct, the Ninth avenue and Greenfield avenue sewers, the Keefe avenue tunnel, and other jobs where the Social-Democrats have stepped in and set matters right.

If any skimping and botching scullery is tried, they won't get away with it. It is a certainty that some of the practices that were kindly oas-

personal property, 50 to 100 per cent.

Ward 12—Real estate, 60 to 100 per cent; improvements, 60 to 100 per cent; personal property, 33 to 60 per cent.

Ward 13—Real estate, too per cent; improvements, 75 to 100 per cent; personal property, 50 to 100 per cent.

Ward 14—Real estate, 60 per cent; improvements, 55 to 90 per cent; personal property, 33 to 60 per cent.

Ward 15—Real estate, 30 to 50 per cent; improvements, 50 to 65 per cent; personal property, 50 per cent.

Ward 16—Real estate, 50 to 80 per cent; improvements, 50 to 90 per cent; personal property, 50 to 75 per cent.

Ward 17—Real estate, 40 to 60 per cent; improvements, 50 to 90 per cent; personal property, 55 per cent.

Ward 18—Real estate, 0 to 100 per cent; improvements, 0 to 100 per cent; personal property, 50 per cent.

Ward 19—Real estate, 75 to 100 per cent; improvements, 100 per cent; personal property, 60 to 100 per cent.

Ward 20—Real estate, 70 to 100 per cent; personal property, 100 per cent.

Ward 21—Real estate, 100 per cent; improvements, 60 to 100 per cent.

Ward 22—Real estate, 75 to 100 per cent; personal property, 75 to 100 per cent.

Ward 23—Real estate, 100 per cent; improvements, 65 to 200 per cent; personal property, 60 to 200 per cent.

It will be observed that the greatest assessments or increases over that of last year is found to exist in the outlying wards, among the poorer homes and the small business houses, with the exception that some of the downtown business blocks in the Fourth and Seventh wards are assessed quite up to the limit.

Where in the above table it shows "to 100 per cent" it means that in those wards there are pieces of real estate and improvements where the assessment was not raised over that of last year.

He cites not only many common sense reasons for doing away with the guarantees. He also quotes from authorities such as the Municipal Engineering Magazine, President McAneny of the Borough of Manhattan, and Ernest Flagg, who has made investigations and written magazine articles on pavement problems of Europe and America.

"Waterworks, sewers, bridges and public buildings, in fact all other construction is done without guarantees," says Mr. Howard. "Pavements have been an exception because of selfish interests, ignorance or indifference."

Thus, it is seen that here are other competent persons aside from Mr. Mullen in Milwaukee who regard pavement guarantees as straight fakes connected with winding extortions.

When Father's Working—